MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The Amal movement has lost 800 dead and 1,000 wounded in its battles with the Palestinians, Amal leader Nabih Birri asserted in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. Birri also disclosed that he disagreed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's proposal for a solution to the camps war during their recent talks in Damascus. Birri said he rejected Al-Asad's proposal to send 2,000 Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) fighters to attack Yasir 'Arafat's forces in Beirut because "these fighters would go over to 'Arafat." The Palestinians dream more of returning to Lebanon than to Palestine, he maintained, adding that there is "no difference" in this respect between the PNSF and 'Arafat.

Meanwhile, Amal and PNSF officials agreed to withdraw gunmen from a number of areas which will be handed over to the disengagement forces, according to an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio. The radio spoke of "guarded calm" on the camps front 24 June. Beirut radio was itself subjected to a bomb attack the previous morning, announcing afterward that intruders had planted dynamite which caused material damage and injured one person. A unit from the Sunni militia Al-Murabitun claimed responsibility for the attack, the Voice of Lebanon noted.

As for the remaining French hostages in Lebanon, the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD reported that all seven will be released before 19* July, according to WAM.

Libya

Libyan diplomatic sources in Moscow cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that the Soviet Union has promised to assist Libya in confronting any U.S. or Israeli attack, KUNA reported. The sources also maintained that the recent Libyan-Soviet agreement includes commitments and articles "exceeding any friendship treaties." Soviet Ambassador to Libya Oleg Peresypkin also affirmed the Soviet Union's support for the Jamahiriyah in a statement cited by Tripoli radio, lauding the "positive development" of Soviet-Libyan relations.

In another development, JANA reported that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has accepted an invitation to visit Romania, noting that the invitation was included in a letter from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, delivered to Al-Qadhdhafi by a visiting Romanian official.

As for Arab affairs, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast a commentary urging Jordanians to "totally destroy" King Husayn's "rotten monarchical regime" through a "popular revolution" led by the Arab revolutionary committees movement.

Syria

"Well-informed Arab sources" cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM asserted that President Hafiz al-Asad* visited Libya "last week" for a "few hours" during which he met with Col al-Qadhdhafi. The sources said Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' was among those accompanying Al-Asad to the talks, which centered on Syrian rapprochement with Jordan and the camps war in Beirut.

Egypt

An Interior Ministry source cited by Cairo radio divulged that 8 persons were killed and 15 others were wounded when a truck laden with approximately 20 kg of "explosive material," and destined for a marble quarry, exploded in a village 30 km from Cairo. On the other hand, a caller alleging to speak for the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed responsibility for the explosion in a contact with Voice of Lebanon radio.

In a separate development, Paris radio noted that 4 of 20 Mirage 2000 fighter bombers ordered from France will be delivered to Egypt 28 June.

Gulf Shipping Attack

A Philippine tanker was hit in an "apparent" Iranian air attack 22 June some 40 miles from the Strait of Hormuz, according to "shipping sources" cited by the Manila Far East Broadcasting Company.

Maghrib Affairs

Tunisian Cabinet Changes — Tunis radio announced President Habib Bourguiba's decision to dismiss Noureddine Hache from the Labor Ministry, which will henceforth be attached to the Ministry of Social Affairs, and to abolish the Ministry of Family and Women's Advancement. The latter post was formerly held by Fathia Mzali, wife of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Algeria-USSR — The Algerian chief of staff flew home from Moscow after concluding an official visit in which he held two rounds of talks with his Soviet counterpart, Algiers radio noted.

DRA

PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najibullah, Revolutionary Council President Babrak Karmal, Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost held separate meetings with a CPSU delegation headed by Central Committee member G.M. Korniyenko, Kabul radio reported, noting that the delegation arrived in Kabul 23 June.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Najibullah, Karmal Receive USSR's Korniyenko
LD231917 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, this afternoon received a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department who has arrived in Kabul at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee in its headquarters.

Najibullah spoke with them in a climate of friendship and sincerity.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received the CPSU delegation in the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

According to another report, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, received the Soviet deleagtion in the Council of Ministers headquarters.

A BIA correspondent reports that Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister, met today with Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and his delegation in the Foreign Affairs Mninistry.

The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Korniyenko, arrived this morning in Kabul at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Comrades Saleh Muhammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo members and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and PDPA Secretary; and Shah Muhammad Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister.

Comrades Abdullayeva, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Uzbek SSR, and [name indistinct], tutor in the CPSU International Department, are also members of the delegation.

Najibullah Speaks on Friendship With USSR
LD230709 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dear audience of Radio Afghanistan: Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, today visited the Kamax No 2 transportation complex, which has been built with the aid of the great friend, the Soviet Union, after the 1 April Revolution. He delivered a speech at the meeting of the workers and officials of the establishment, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin Najibullah recording in Dari] Friends, drivers, technicians, and mechanics, and dear sisters and brothers: First of all, I thank you for the opportunity to talk to you.

Comrades, friends: [Passage indistinct] Meeting you, the transportation workers, is an event that we, the members of the Politburo, welcome with pleasure. You are well aware of what embodies the present moments' obvious points. [sentence as heard]

Today, there is an important issue in your hands: friendship with Soviet Union. Any [words indistinct] which has been repaired or you used machinery and tools to work with. We asked the workers how they used to work when there was no machinery. They said that they used to work with their hands, with their backs, by hard labor, by long working hours, with less income. But today we have tools and instruments; we have less hard work, shorter working hours, more income. We asked them: Who assisted you with these instruments, machinery, and technology? They said: the Soviet Union. We asked: Does assistance from the Soviet Union make life easier for the worker? They said yes. We said: Here is the reality of our revolution. We can say with courage and we can claim with pride that we have a honest friend in the Soviet Union, because it has reduced the pressure, hard work, and pain of our workers. That is why we love the Soviet Union. [applause]

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is not just a friend of our generation. We have had friendly relations with the Soviet Union for sixty-five years -- a short period. Friends and brothers: Our esteemed fathers and uncles might be 65. Most of our workers here are young. The Soviet Union signed its first friendship agreement 65 years ago in 1921. Therefore, the Soviet Union has not only been our friend but the friend of our fathers and forefathers. We, the (?lawful) sons of our fathers and forefathers, are making friends with the friends of our fathers and are making enemies with the enemies of our fathers. Our fathers enemies were the English. Up to now, we have been struggling against the English and Americans. Those who have escaped from here; those who have been deceived; those who became the enemy and sold themselves [words indistinct]; took refuge in Western countries; (?appealed) to [words indistinct] and Americans. They are not the lawful sons of their fathers. They have made friends with the enemies of our fathers. Our history, revolution, and people will not forgive them. But we are proud of following in the path of our fathers and forefathers. Therefore, we can consider ourselves as the true heirs to the laudable traditions of our fathers and forefathers. [applause]

Drivers, technicians, friends, and mechanics: With the efforts of the party and the noble and honest people of the country, our heroic revolution is continues to grow. Your place is in the front line of the working class and in the front line of the struggle for prosperity of the people of Afghanistan. The country is relying on you. I wish a good journey to you, the toilers of the revolutionary Afghanistan, drivers, and workers. Be successful and victorious. [applause] [end recording]

Najibullah, Karmal Attend Meeting on Constitution
LD232137 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the commisison for drafting the DRA Constitution was held this morning at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council. The session was chaired by Comrade Babrak

Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, president of the Revolutionary Council, and chairman of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The session was attended by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; and other members of the Politburo and PDPA Central Committee.

At the beginning of the session, esteemed Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the National Fatherland Front Central Council and head of the working committee for drafting the constitution, presented a report on the committee's work. A number of the commission's members then expressed views on the work of drafting the constitution and put forward some proposals. In a closing speech, Comrade Babrak Karmal made the following points:

All those ideas expressed in the documents of the PDPA Central Committee 16th Plenum and the resolution of the DRA Revolutionary Council for the expansion of the social bases of the revolutionary power have been taken into consideration in drafting the constitution. The customs and traditions of the country, the growth and development experiences of the USSR and of the other socialist countries and the expreiences of a number of developing countries have been reflected in the draft constitution. The draft also contains a number of the norms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other norms of international law that conform with DRA conditions and that have been temporarily tested in the DRA Basic Principles.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the traditions and will of the people and its practical aspect should be greater in the draft of the DRA Constitution. [sentence as heard]

Najibullah Attends Party Control Committee Meeting

LD232159 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, met today with the participants of the fourth seminar of the staff of the party Control Committee of civilian and military organizations. During the meeting, Comrade Najibullah spoke about the work being advanced after the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum in all areas of social life and emphasized the increasing role of the party control organs in executing reconstruction work. He expressed confidence that the participants will responsibly carry out the tasks entrusted to them by the party.

The participants of the seminar expressed their support for the decisions of the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum and assured the party Central Committee that they will take every measure toward strengthening the struggle against every kind of deviation and negative manifestation.

Comrade Saleh Muhammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Mir Saheb Karwal, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Abdul Rashid Aryan, in charge of the party Control Committee; and Najmuddin Khawiani, official in charge of the organization department of the PDPA Central Committee participated in the work of the seminar.

According to a PDPA Central Committee report, the seminar of the party Control Committee staff, which began 3 days ago at the Storay Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ended this morning.

Keshtmand Speech Emphasizes Domestic Issues

LD240657 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0512 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 23, BAKHTAR — The Armed Forces of Afghanistan are being strengthened and the economy of the country is consistently developing, said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA in his speech here.

The people of the country sincerely ask the party and the state that an end be immediately put to the bloodshed, domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries be eradicated and peaceful and tranquil life be ensured in the country, he said.

Publication of the draft of the basic directions of the socio-economic development plan of the DRA for the years 1986-1991 and discussing it by the work collectives and the people is considered a great new phenomenon in Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs of the DRA plays a significant role for meeting the essential needs of the people. The textile and ginned cotton industries, existing in the framework of the ministry, have large productive capacities.

The foodstuffs industries constitute the most important sections of the country's economy and the enterprises of bakeries, food processing, conservation, and sugar production exist in its framework, Keshtmand noted.

Exercising strict state control constitutes the most important means for the construction of the new society, implementation of the objectives of the April Revolution and consolidation of the administration of national economy. Overseeing the practical implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the PDPA, decrees of the Revolutionary Council, decisions and resolutions of the Government of the DRA in the sphere of economy, social and cultural reconstruction and improvement and evolution of the activities of the state administration apparatus constitute the main task of control. The State Control Committee should work with its utmost energy for the consolidation of state discipline and revolutionary legality.

National Fatherland Front Anniversary Message

LD222113 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 0630 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jun (BAKHTAR) — The message from the participants of the session held on the fifth anniversary of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] founding anniversary, addressed to their compatriots:

Dear compatriots: The sovereignty of toilers in Afghanistan was established for the first time in the history of our country following the victory of national and democratic April Revolution. The revolution has achieved great successes despite all the difficulties and armed aggression by the counterrevolutionary bands.

Among specific examples of the results of April Revolution is the formation of various social organizations and their unity with the NFF; the convocation of the local organs and state power administration; the successful convocation of the historical Loya Jirga and High Tribal Jirga; the successful continuation of the democratic reform of land and water; the successful social and economic growth of the DRA and improvement of internal political situation; the practical and useful measures ensuring equality and rights for the nationalities, tribes and clans residing in the country; the intensified consolidation of the social pillars of revolutionary sovereignty; the growth of the Armed Forces; crushing the counterrevolutionary armed bands; destroying the nest of rebels in various parts of the country; strengthening the DRA's international prestige; rallying of the people around the party and revolutionary state; the return of deceived compatriots to our revolutionary state; the return of thousands of Afghan families to their revolutionary homeland; the initial work on the DRA Constitution; and dozens of other measures.

Needless to say, if the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction had not been imposed on us, the revolution's results would have been much greater than this. The speedy and successful accomplishment of the urgent and important tasks mentioned at the 16, 17 and 18th Plenums, the 10 Theses, the Revolutionary Council resolution and the first 5-year national socioeconomic development plan need a quiet and peaceful climate. Therefore, among the urgent and great tasks before us is that of ending the war of reaction and imperialism and ensuring a general national peace.

Noble compatriots: The NFF requests that you struggle to the end for the realization of the objectives of the April Revolution, take practical measures for the expansion and consolidation of the social pillars of revolutionary sovereignty, and consolidate the unity and solidarity of all the nationalities, tribes and clans of the country.

Compatriots who are deceived and wandering far from home: We, the participants of the fifth founding anniversary of the NFF, on behalf of all collective and individual members of the NFF, request that you return to your homeland and resume your noble, safe and peaceful life. The homeland is open to you.

By availing yourselves of the amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, end your wandering and suffering.

Brave border tribes and nationalities: Heroically defend your country's border. Let your bravery, guardian of the country's border, shake reaction and imperialism. Wherever you are, talk to your deceived compatriots, explain the reality of revolution, and help them to return to the homeland.

Members of the NFF, transfer your political, social, and economic activities to all the villages and surroundings. Organize political work with all tradesmen, intellectuals, teachers, private investors and other strata and classes. Forward toward the building of a blossoming and prosperous life in our revolutionary Afghanistan with confidence with all united together!

Continuing Reportage on Situation in Punjab State

Barnala Reviews Amritsar Security

BK231603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, today rushed to Amritsar amidst reports of continuing violence in the city. Three persons, including a retired Army officer, were killed in separate incidents. The situation in the city continues to be tense but under control. A few incidents of brickbatting in some inner areas of the city were also reported. Our Amritsar correspondent says the situation became tense after yesterday's violent incidents. Most of the shops and businesses in curfew-free areas remained close. Reports of arson have also come in from the curfew-bound Nakodar town.

Mr Barnala is in the city to assess the situation in the border districts and review the security arrangements to combat terrorist activities. According to an official spokesman, the chief minister is scheduled to visit sensitive areas in Amritsar and Gurdaspur District from where there are reports of migration of people of the minority community. Mr Barnala is being accompanied by the state agriculture minister, Mr Harbhajan Singh Sandhu.

Our Chandigarh correspondent reports that the visit assumes great significance in the light of yesterday's meeting which Mr Barnala had with the union home minister, Mr Bhuta Singh. Mr Bhuta Singh had expressed deep concern at the recent spurt in violence in the state. He had assured every possible central help to the state government in this regard.

Gandhi Talks With Barnala

BK231609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister has urged the Punjab chief minister, Mr Barnala, to the check the deteriorating law-and-order situation in the state and restore confidence of the people. Mr Rajiv Gandhi spoke to Mr Barnala after he was apprised of the situation in the state by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, and the minister of state for home affairs, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, who visited Punjab yesterday.

The prime minister drew Mr Barnala's attention to the increasing incidents of violence and reported migration of people from their homes. Mr Gandhi emphasized the importance and need on the part of the state government to take all steps necessary to restore confidence.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi a short while ago that Mr Barnala assured the prime minister that his government is fully conscious of the gravity of the situation and will take appropriate steps. He would also visit the troubled areas and get in touch with the people who have left their homes to pursuade them to return.

The spokesman said during the telephone conversation they also discussed the terms of reference of Justice Desai regarding the identification of areas to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The prime minister asked Mr Barnala to suggest positive steps in this regard.

Later, the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, also spoke to Mr Barnala. It is understood that both the union government and the state government will be in touch with each other to have further discussions on the issue.

Simultaneously, there was a high-level meeting of officials at the Home Ministry, which reviewed the law-and-order situation in Punjab. Besides the home secretary, the director general of Punjab police and the director general of Border Security Force attended the meeting. It was decided to send senior police officials to the state and deploy additional equipment, mainly vehicles, to strengthen the law-and-order machinery.

5 Killed, 2 Injured

BK240341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, five persons were killed and two injured in different incidents of violent activities since last evening. Two persons, husband and wife, were shot dead by two unidentified gunmen last night in village Rasulpur in Amritsar District. Another person was stabbed to death in Putligarh area of Amritsar city when a mob of 15 to 20 strong attacked him at his residence. The victim has been identified as a railway employee.

In Ferozepur District, one person was killed and one injured when some suspected terrorists fired at them while they were sleeping at their tube well in a village near Zira in Ferozepur District. In Ludhiana District, a junior engineer of the State Electricity Board was shot dead by two motorcycle-borne suspected terrorists near Khanna last evening. The culprits left their motorcycle at the scene of crime while escaping. In Jullundur District, two unidentified gunmen deprived a taxi driver of his taxi after injuring him with a pistol near Banga. The culprits had hired the taxi from Chandigarh for going to a village in Jullundur District.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, who rushed to Amritsar yesterday following his telephonic talk with the prime minister, held a high-level meeting with civil and police officials. The state director general of police, Mr Rebeiro, was also present. Mr Barnala is understood to have directed the officials to deal firmly with those indulging in violent activities. He also asked them to take steps to reassure the people about the security of lives and property. A number of deputations representing various political, religious, and social organizations also met Mr Barnala. He is expected to visit Tarn Taran and other parts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts today to take stock of the situation there.

The president of the Akali Dal, Tara Singh Group, Mr Rachpal Singh, has criticized the Punjab government for rejecting the Desai commission. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Mr Rachpal Singh said the stand taken by the Punjab cabinet against the appointment of the Desai commission for identifying some villages for transfer from Punjab to Haryana will further aggravate the situation.

The Bharatiya Janata Party president, Mr L.K. Advani, has demanded that the Center should issue directions to the Punjab government to eliminate the menace of terrorism to ensure the security of the minorities. Speaking at a meeting in Madras, Mr Advani blamed the Center and state Akali government for what he described as growing influence of divisive tendency and indiscriminate killings of people by the terrorists. He also demanded the abolition of Article 370 in the Constitution which promised separate constitution for Jammu and Kashmir government.

Federal Troops, Police Clash

BK221731 Hong Kong AFP in English 1726 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, June 22 (AFP) — Federal paramilitary troops Sunday fought a gun battle with the Punjab police at a local police station in a dispute over the arrest of 12 Hindus on charges of arson, eyewitnesses said. The gun battle erupted after a constable of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) slapped a policeman, the witnesses said. CRPF men insisted the police release the Hindus, arrested for trying to torch a bus carrying a marriage party, the witnesses said.

Senior police officials, including Deputy Inspector General of Police P.C. Dogra, rushed to the police station in the city's Logarh area to defuse the situation before it could get out of hand. Mr. Dogra, reached by AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE, denied there was exchange of fire, but residents of Logarh area said they had heard several shots. It was not immediately known if there were casualties.

Tension had been brewing between the CRPF and the Sikh-dominated Punjab police since two local policemen in plain-clothes were beaten up by the paramilitary Saturday morning. The Punjab police have made a written complaint to the CRPF over the incident, saying the policemen, both Sikhs, were beaten up even after they proved their identity.

Punjab police officials, speaking on condition that they be not named, charged the CRPF being anti-Sikh. CRPF men were "silent spectators" to the violence in Amritsar's walled town Saturday when Hindu groups attacked Sikh establishments, the officials said. "There is a lot of resentment in the police over what they see as the CRPF'S arrogance," said a police official.

The local police have not retaliated strongly only because the federal paramilitary force is equipped with better and more sophisticated weapons, the official said.

CRPF men countered by charging the local police with using excessive force to subdue Hindu rioters during Saturday's violence.

During a visit to the Sikh holy city Sunday, federal Interior Minister Buta Singh heard complaints from representatives of local Hindu and Sikh organizations about the bias harboured by the security forces.

President To Make State Visit to Nepal 21-25 July

BK231529 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Intermation Service in English 1431 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The official spokesman announced in New Delhi on June 23, 1986 that at the invitation of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Sham and Queen Ishwariya Rahya Laxmi Shah, President Giani Zail Singh will be paying state visit to Nepal from July 21 to 25, 1986.

Ordnance Factories To Be Modernized, Expanded

BK220648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The center has decided to divert the manufacture of certain items hitherto made by the ordnance factories to private sectors. Disclosing this to newsmen in Kanpur, the minister of state for defense production and supplies, Mr Sukh Ram, said that the ordnance factories will concentrate more on manufacturing sophisticated items. He said besides expanding the existing ordnance factories, the Center is interested in modernizing the present set up. He reaffirmed that there will be no retrenchment of workers due to modernization in the defense establishments.

Drug Agency Claims World Record Drug Seizures

NC201850 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] New Delhi, June 20 (AFP) — Drug enforcement authorities in India are claiming a world record haul for the first five months of this year — 1,450 kilos (3,190 lbs) of heroin and more than eight tonnes of hashish. An official statement from the drug agencies also claims the world's highest single seizure of 602 kilos (1,324 lbs) of heroin and 4.6 tonnes of hashish both earlier this year. In 1985 the Indian authorities seized 764 kilos (1,681 lbs) of heroin and 3.8 tonnes of hashish, the release said.

Prime Minister: Nuclear Program 'Entirely Peaceful'

BK221039 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear program was entirely peaceful in nature and intent and was solely directed to meeting its needs for socioeconomic development. He said this while speaking at the inauguration of 11th international Nathiagali summer college on physics and contemporary (?needs) in Islamabad today.

The prime minister said Pakistan had been singled out for imposing all sorts of embargoes on equipment, basic information, and knowhow on the pretext of an imagined risk of nuclear proliferation.

Pakistan was seeking the technology of nuclear power generation because we are desparately short of energy, and our overreliance on a single resource of hydroelectricity creates problems with seasonal changes in water availability and rainfall. This adversely affects industry and agriculture. Pakistan wants to free the people of South Asia from threat of nuclear weapons and military uses of nuclear technology.

The prime minister said Pakistan is, therefore, genuinely interested in the denuclearization of South Asia and has repeatedly made a proposal for creating a nuclear weapon free zone in the region.

Earlier, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmed Khan, in his address emphasized the need for establishing an international center on the lines of [words indistinct] center to create a new climate for the science in the country.

The Nobel laureate, Professor Abdul Salam, also emphasized the need for establishing a center of biotechnology along with the proposed center for science and technology.

Delhi: Government To Crackdown on Bhutto Party

BK220955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] According to UNI [UNITED NEWS of INDIA], the Pakistan Government is all set for a crackdown on Pakistan People's Party [PPP] of Miss Benazir Bhutto. The possibility of Miss Bhutto being put under detention again cannot be ruled out.

The police in Punjab and Sind have filed a number of cases against her and her party workers under maintenance of public order. The cases have been registered this month for speeches made by her in April last.

The ousted speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Fakr Imam, told the Pakistan Urdu daily *JUNG* that this sudden rush of cases reflected the mind of the government.

According to the news agency, the government is getting ready to face the threat given by the PPP to launch peace offensive from the 5th of next month of force the government to hold elections by autumn this year.

Daily Welcomes Parliamentary Opposition Group

GF231402 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The New Opposition"]

[Text] A 20-member formal parliamentary opposition with Fakr Imam as its leader has come into existence in the National Assembly. It is a welcome development and was inevitable after the conversion of the official parliamentary group into a full-fledged political party.

Party system is essential to the success of democracy and the emergence of a parliamentary opposition should make the Government more responsive and the representative institutions more credible. But an opposition party has to be different from a group of heterogeneous independents; it has to have a common programme and well-defined policies on all major national issues. The twenty-odd members who have decided to join hands have divergent political backgrounds and perhaps different political objectives and aspirations. As long as the basis of their unity is not positive, the new combination will not emerge as a viable alternative to the party in power, a role which an opposition is expected to perform.

The manner in which the opposition has been created is similar to the one adopted by the ruling party but since it does not have the ability either to coerce or distribute spoils, it will have to evolve a meaningful programme and an efficient organisation in order to survive. Fakr Imam's election as leader will be an asset to the opposition; he has earned the reputation of being a man of principle. Though the role of the leader of the opposition is different from that of a speaker, his stature should lend prestige to the newly created opposition party.

The opposition party in the National Assembly will also have to take into account the realities of the political situation at the national level. It is a polarised polity and there are formidable political contenders outside the Houses of Parliament. In any case, a Parliament elected on non-party basis has now been politicised. Since it now has parties within its fold, there seems no justification for denying the parties outside a share in parliamentary representation. It would therefore be in the fitness of things to hold mid-term polls so that the people can decide which of them have their support and popular mandate to rule the country.

Afghan Mujahdin Shoot Down Plane in Qandahar

BK231700 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin are reported to have shot down an aircraft of the Soviet-Kabul regime in (Nurbati) area of Qandahar Province recently. The mujahidin also killed 12 Soviet-Kabul troops and made 40 others captive when they attacked a military base of Soviet-Kabul troops in Samangan Province. A large quantity of arms was also captured by the mujahidin in the encounter.

BANGLADESH

27 Independent MP's Join Ruling Jatiya Party

BK210338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, 27 independent members of parliament elected in the recent general elections have joined the pro-government Jatiya Party. With this, the strength of the ruling party has gone up to 180 from 153 in a house of 300 members. The largest opposition group, the Awami League, has 73 seats.

Senegalese President Arrives on 1-Day Visit

BK211558 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 June 86

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf of Senegal was given a warm welcome when he arrived in Dhaka this afternoon on a day's visit. The Senegalese president, accompanied by Madame Abdou Diouf, was received at the Zia International Airport by President Ershad and Begum Raushan Ershad.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Confirms Buying Pakistani, Israeli Arms

BK241124 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The terrorists are using modern weapons. We cannot fight them with our bare hands. The government is, therefore, prepared to buy weapons from any country willing to sell them. This was stated by President J.R. Jayewardene, who addressed a large gathering at the (Camudawa) 86th celebrations at (Ingaraguda) yesterday.

The president, referring to a statement made by the Indian foreign minister that Sri Lanka was purchasing arms from Pakistan and Israel, said this was a truth. He added that there would be no need to buy weapons from either Pakistan or Israel if the Indian foreign minister can provide us with information as to which countries were training the terrorists and supplying them with arms. He added that the epidemic of terrorism can be destroyed before long if the Indian minister can provide Sri Lanka with this information. The president, who cautioned that it would be difficult to defeat the enemy if we are divided, called on everyone to support the leadership in the country.

Security Minister Explains Features of New Proposals

BK231157 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, has appealed to all communities and the public to consider carefully and understand correctly the new proposals to be put forward before the political parties conference in Wednesday for a peaceful political settlement of the problem in the north. Speaking at a religious ceremony in Colombo at the weekend, he explained that the new proposals would lead to a system in which every area could have a provincial administration to carry out their day-to-day administration. Clarifying further, he said it was the government's intention to share administrative power with all sections of the community. Mr Athulathmudali gave the assurance that the government would be prepared to carry out any devolution of power to bring all sections in the country together and to enjoy all democratic rights without discrimination.

Meanwhile, 3 of the 11 political parties invited to 25 June political parties conference will keep away. A REUTER report from New Delhi quoted TULF leader, A. Amirathalingam, saying that his party will not attend. In Colombo, the MEP [Mahajana Eksath Peramuna] said that its Central Committee had decided to keep away. In a statement, the party said that the conference was intended to explain the government's peace proposals rather than seek the views of the parties. Hence, it was unnecessary to attend the conference.

Mr Amirthalingam said in a letter to President Jayewardene that his party was staying away because of what he called the large-scale massacre of innocent Tamils. He said efforts to negotiate a settlement between Sri Lanka's minority Tamils and the Sinhalese majority would be set back if Colombo went ahead with the conference, PTI said. The SLFP earlier announced that it was keeping away as it was due to meet President Jayewardene before 25 June to be briefed on the proposals.

Opposition Party To Boycott 25 Jun Meeting

BK240650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 24 Jun 86

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, June 24 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's main opposition party is to boycott a conference of political parties that opens here Wednesday to discuss government proposals for a political settlement of the Tamil separatist conflict. Sources in the Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP), which is led by former prime minister Sirima Bandaranaike, said the party had decided to bow out of the meeting after a meeting of its policy-making body.

The sources said the SLFP was angry with President Junius Jayewardene's accusation, made at a public rally, that the party plans to unleash street demonstrations against the government. Mr Jayewardene said any such demonstrations would be crushed "mercilessly."

In a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mrs. Bandaranaike denied the charge, saying that the SLFP was a responsible political party. Nevertheless, the SLFP hopes to meet Mr Jayewardene before Wednesday's meeting, at which the government is to reveal proposals for provincial autonomy, political sources said. The government hopes its proposals will provide the basis for a political settlement [to] its conflict with Tamil separatists fighting for a separate state in the largely Tamil north and east of this Sinhala-dominated country. The conflict has claimed at least 1,800 lives in the last 18 months.

But the indications are that this meeting will not take place, and the SLFP, the main Sinhalese opposition party, is adhering to its decision to keep away, the sources said. The main Tamil political party has also decided not to attend. The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), now largely based in southern India, has said the meeting is intended to work out a Sinhalese consensus for a political settlement. It has also said that large-scale killing of Tamils is continuing, and that therefore it cannot attend the Colombo meeting. Another, smaller Sinhalese group, the Socialist People's United Front, is also keeping away, meaning that only eight of the 11 parties invited are to take part in the meeting. However, two smaller Tamil groups are to participate.

At the conference Mr. Jayewardene is to brief the parties on the proposals and general details of the government's discussions with India about them, political sources said. India is acting as mediator in the conflict. At the next session the participants are to give their observations on the proposals, and the goal is an eventual consensus, the sources said.

The proposals envisage the setting up of provincial councils with a wide range of delegated powers in the country's nine provinces. Each province would have an elected board of ministers headed by a chief minister from the majority party. The government's definitive proposals are expected to be discussed in New Delhi on Tuesday and sent to the TULF in the southern Indian city of Madras on Wednesday, the sources said.

While Sri Lanka's negotiations with India have taken a step forward, analysts feel that the political parties' conference will make little headway. They believe that without SLFP agreement no political solution of the conflict can be found. Analysts said that if the SLFP did not join in, it could make implementation of the proposals difficult. The SLFP could whip up opposition, particularly among Buddhist monks, some of whom are against to concessions to the Tamils, and use this to press for a general election — something which it has been demanding for a year or more. Sinhalese are generally Buddhists, and Tamils Hindus.

If the SLFP does not give its stamp of approval to the proposals then the Tamils are unlikely to give theirs, and any settlement would be jeopardised by a change of government in Sri Lanka, analysts said.

Continuing Reportage on Clashes With Tamils

Police Arrest 'Terrorists'

BK231153 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Police commandos in the Ampara District raided a terrorist camp set up by three terrorist groups — the TELO [Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization], EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolution Liberation Front] and PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] — and arrested six members. Security sources said that several others fled. The forces recovered a large haul of weapons and ammunition. Several motorcycles, bicycles, a detonator, some batteries and literature of the Eelam campaign were recovered.

Muslim home guards at Jeenanagar in Toppur in northern Sri Lanka have reported that armed terrorists have forcibly removed 18 shotguns and 65 cartridges while they were at the mosque. A few days earlier, terrorists seized 16 guns and 118 (?FC) cartridges from the 59th colony.

Meanwhile, four Muslim youths had been shot at by a group of terrorists. One had died, while the other three had been admitted in the Kandy hospital.

15 Bodies Wash Ashore in Boat Near Mannar

BK240318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, delayed reports from Jaffna say at least 34 fishermen are feared killed in the sea off Mannar in the early hours of Sunday morning.

A boat was washed ashore at (Machikuda) yesterday. It carried 15 bodies, including 5 women. All the bodies had bullet wounds. The fishermen and their families belonged to Gurunagar area of Jaffna peninsula. No survivors have been reported so far.

Jaffna residents told our Colombo correspondent, Piaban Majumder, that a number of fishermen from Gurunagar area have been trying to go to green (?pasture) after the Sri Lanka Government imposed a total ban on fishing in Jaffna lagoon on the 12th of this month despite the government's assurances of some compensation. No immediate official confirmation of the incident was available from the Joint Operations Command in Colombo.

ROK Foreign Minister Meets President, Counterpart

BK211129 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The visiting South Korean foreign minister, Yi Wonkyong, called on President J.R. Jayewardene and met with Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed yesterday.

During talks between the two ministers, Mr Hammed had said that Colombo and Seoul should explore possibilities of reducing the trade imbalance, which is now in favor of Korea. He had said that a delegation from Colombo will be sent to Korea, particularly to encourage tea imports from Sri Lanka.

Minister Yi has said that the joint economic committee is due to meeting in Seoul this year and that they would welcome a delegation from the private sector.

Musavi States Economy Overcoming Drop in Oil Prices

LD231727 Tehran IRNA in English 1713 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said here Monday that because the Islamic Republic had been able to reduce factories and productive units dependence on multi-nationals after the 1979 Islamic revolution, the country's economy was now in a position to better cope in in this crucial era.

Addressing a group of theologians in the capital, Musavi said the government had persued a sound economic planning in the wake of falling oil prices. He said that the government has so far economized on about eight billion dollars in current expenditures of executive organs.

"Global arrogance was waiting to see Iran impotent after the oil price conspiracy" Musavi said, "but the Islamic Republic, relying on the people, intends to take advantage of the situation and use it as a jumping board towards making its economy self-sufficient", he added.

On the Iraqi imposed war, Musavi said no doubt Iran will continue its defensive war to uphold the Islamic revolution and that there would be no compromise on this issue. "We will stand and resist until our last breath because the war determines the fate of Islam", the prime minister said.

Oil Minister Interviewed on Belgrade OPEC Meeting

GF231130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Interview with Petroleum Minister Aqazadeh in Tehran by unidentified correspondent — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Aqazadeh, the Iranian petroleum minister, is leaving this morning for Yugoslavia to attend a conference of OPEC oil ministers in Belgrade. I have asked him to explain the Iranian stand at the upcoming OPEC conference where it is anticipated that the members will try to reach agreement on a unified stand in their discussions on OPEC'S situation, and to tell us what proposals Iran is expected to make at the conference.

[Aqazadeh] As you are aware, this conference is scheduled to be held next Wednesday. Two days prior to that we will hold a tripartite conference between Iran, Libya, and Algeria. Several delegations from the member countries will attend the conference in Belgrade. The purpose of the conference is to achieve coordination and find ways to solve OPEC's situation through (?unofficial) talks in view of the efforts made so far by Algeria and Libya in this regard.

With regard to our role at the conference, as we have already said, we will make our proposals on official prices for OPEC oil. We will welcome every effort that helps us to achieve these prices. We note that during the past few months -- although a majority of OPEC members believe that through individual talks they could agree on prices or production quotas -- little has been achieved. In view of the intrigue and plot that exists and which has in practice proved the need for a unified approach, we believe that the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past year will help the members reach an agreement. Such an agreement on the restoration of oil prices, (?violated by certain members), will help stabilize the market. The reason for instability and chaos in oil market prices is OPEC's failure to reach an agreement on the matter. We hope that existing circumstances in the oil market will help the members to reach a new agreement and achieve better results.

Another important question that should be discussed at this meeting is the issue of quotas. Our view on quotas is that [words indistinct]. The official price of OPEC oil is $28. We agree to any quota that would bring us back to this price. If there are to be changes in the quotas, this change must fulfill the requirements of all the different countries. As we have said before, if by raising the question of quotas they intend to help Iraq with regard to its exports, our position is clear. We have announced before that for every one of their barrels, we shall produce two and we shall not deviate from this policy.

Meets With Algerian Counterpart

GF241040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Oil Minister Aqazadeh arrived in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, yesterday to attend the OPEC oil minister's conference. After arrival Mr Aqazadeh met with Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and discussed regional issues and cooperation in oil matters between Iran and Algeria. The OPEC oil ministers' meetings begin tomorrow in Brioni.

Finance Minister Comments on OPEC Proposals

LD232233 Tehran IRNA in English 1807 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA — The Iranian minister of economic and financial affairs participated in a ceremony marking the tenth anniversary of the formation of OPEC fund in Vienna Monday where he announced Iran's stance on stabilizing oil prices and on ways to thwart plot to halting prices.

The iranian minister, Mohammad Javad Iravani suggested that OPEC member countries form another fund to provide medium-term loans for its members in a bid to increase their flexibility against fluctuating oil prices. Iravani also proposed the formation of a bank to handle part of the foreign exchange reserves of OPEC member states and for providing them with medium-term loans.

The economic and financial affairs minister said that OPEC member countries can finance the proposed bank and fund by allocating a percentage of their oil revenues. He said that the formation of such a bank and fund would boost the financial power of OPEC member states and help them continue their aid for under-developed countries.

Iravani had earlier said at Tehran's airport before his departure for Austria that developing countries spend 1.66 percent of their

gross national production on aiding under-developed countries while that of developed countries were 0.007 percent.

Interior Minister Claims Successes Against Mohafeqin

LD241210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The country's Security Council held a session this morning, chaired by Interior Minister Mohtashemi. In an interview with reporters after the session, the interior minister said: Issues relating to the country's security were discussed during today's session. Following the calculated move carried out by Iranian Air Force with the cooperation of our brothers in intelligence the Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq] base inside Iraq was bombed and heavy blows were dealt to the Zionist regime of Iraq and the Monafeqin. In that operation, 80 percent of the base installations were destroyed, and the ammunition dump of the mini-groups, which had been prepared by the Iraqi regime and contained large quantities of ammunition, their administrative building in Iraqi Kurdistan and their informational center also were completely destroyed. In addition, the Iraqi regime's Intelligence and Security Organization [building] in the area and the counterrevolutionary base in Iraqi Kurdistan were destroyed. One hundred mercenaries were definitely killed but overall casualties exceeded that number because ambulances of the Zionist regime of Iraq were working day and night in the area 48 hours after the operation transferring the dead and wounded.

He said: We are currently keeping a close watch on all counterrevolutionary bases inside and outside the country. We have destroyed most of them, and military and security forces on the fronts and in provinces behind the fronts have acted very precisely. The Monafeqin and foreign mini-groups had plans for dealing blows [to the Iranian regime] last month and in previous months. They made plans from 21 January to 20 March 1986 and brought their teams to Iran from abroad, especially with the help of the Iraqi regime. They had planned an extensive operation during the period 22 May to 21 June, but all of the teams were destroyed. Our [Revolution] Committee brothers arrested some 81 members of mini-groups and Monafeqin in the last month alone and handed them over to the Judicial authorities. In addition, ambushes were laid in Western Azarbayjan and Kordestan, during which several of them were killed. In one of the ambushes, 18 Monafeqin were killed, several were arrested, and a number surrendered.

Mohtashami then referred to the Majlis interim elections in 10 constituencies and said: Registration of nominees will start 1 July and continue for a week while the intermim elections will be held on 1 August.

Majlis Speaker Sends Message to Students in U.S.

LD211405 Tehran IRNA in English 1325 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA — Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Friday said the conspiracy of plundering public wealth in oil-rich countries stems from indifferent attitude of imperialism.

In his message to the 18th session of the Islamic Association of the Students in America and Canada, opened in the United States Friday, Rafsanjani said Iranian combatants are determined to put an end to the Iraqi-imposed war and achieve final victory. Enemies of Islam, the message said, violated all internationally-accepted regulations and launched an all-out attack against Iranian Muslim nation that had no precedent in history.

The Iranian people believe that aggressive acts of the expansionists, including the recent air-raid against Libya, threatening of other revolutionary countries, and the plot of plundering oil-rich countries were all stemmed from the indifferent position of imperialism, said the message. It called on the students to convey the resistance and devotion of Iranians to the people of the world.

Shultz' Remarks on Terrorism Criticized

GF231922 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] George Shultz has raised the issue of terrorism once again. He called upon the international community to put an end to this problem. What was clear in Shultz' statements was the arrogance expressed in his proposal to hand over to the U.S. Administration all terrorists who seek to commit any act against U.S. institutions outside the United States.

Shultz said: The place in which terrorism takes place should be treated as if it is the United States. This means that Shultz and other White House policymakers treat the entire world as the United States. If an act is committed in a remote country against any U.S. Embassy or institution, that country should, according to the U.S. view, send those perpetrators to the United States to be tried by the U.S. Administration in a way it deems proper.

Thus Washington is viewing governments as if they are U.S. police whose primary duty is to carry out White House instructions. What is strange is that we find some who hold this view in the last quarter of the 20th century, and not in the 18th or 19th century, when strong countries used to dominate small countries and considered them their properties. The United States wants the entire world to be its property; it tries to make all rulers act as its police force; it does not want anyone to object to its will.

Shultz' remarks about terrorism contained the spirit of terrorism itself. He said: We will reach an agreement with the USSR to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons. These remarks imply that the United States is using a very sharp weapon for the first time to repel what it calls terrorists. It is warning humanity against a threat which does not exist at all: the proliferation of nuclear weapons by those it is calling terrorists. This implies more than one thing, the most important being:

1. Winning international support against adopting oppressive terrorist measures against anyone hostile to the United States by branding him as a terrorist. It is possible that this terrorist carries a nuclear bomb in his pocket. Therefore, let us stand against him before he destroys the world. This is what Washington intends to

inculcate in the world's mind by assuming that terrorists may acquire nuclear weapons.

2. Limiting these nuclear weapons to the superpowers — the United States and the USSR — and preventing their proliferation to other countries for fear they may fall into terrorists' hands.

Monopolizing nuclear energy is something that international arrogance has been trying to do since this energy was discovered. It does not want anyone else to possess the nuclear bomb because possessing it means a complete change in the world's balance of power. What the United States is trying to imply is that the possession of this weapon by the Americans does not pose any threat to humanity and that being possessed by others, particularly those hostile to the United States, constitutes a real threat. That is why efforts should be made to prevent everyone from acquiring it.

This is a complete farce, because nuclear weapons are a threat. The existence of this weapon is the key to threats everywhere. There are many possibilities that a nuclear war will erupt, as shown by strategic studies, which we will not mention here. Linking the threat of this weapon to terrorists is an attempt to convince the world that humanity should rest assured if this weapon remains in the hands of the international arrogance. But has the international arrogance forgotten that it is the source of terrorism? Has Shultz forgotten that he himself and his boss Reagan are the real terrorists — indeed, the biggest threat to humanity?

Khamene'i Explains Role of Support Councils

LD222146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpts] As approved by the Supreme Council of War Support, which sat this morning, chaired by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president and the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, the decisions of the Council of War Support of the provinces are valid and should be obeyed by all departments.

According to our correspondent's report, during today's session of the Supreme Council of War Support, the method of communication between the Khatam ol-Anbiya' Headquarters and subsidiary headquarters and the central headquarters was discussed. After the session, our correspondent interviewed President Khamene'i, to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin recording] Correspondent: [question indistinct]

Khamene'i: In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. As you know, following the imam's remarks about all the classes helping in the war effort, a [words indistinct] Labbayk ya Imam seminar was held here. The seminar approved the formation of the Supreme Council of War Support and Supreme Executive Support Headquarters [words indistinct]. The Supreme Council members are: the president, the Majlis speaker, the prime minister, the Guards Corps commander, the commander of the oppressed mobilization, the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the head of Islamic Propaganda Organization.

During today's session, it was decided that the honorable chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council, who is the head of the judiciary, be invited to attend the sessions. This will solve any problems which may arise with the judiciary. Therefore, the council will be more complete. Finally, we have the provincial councils, which consist of the imam's representative, the Friday imam, the governor-general, the Guards Corps commander, a military official — if the province has one — and [words indistinct]

Another issue discussed was the method of communication between the Khatam ol-Anbiya' Headquarters and the central headquarters. The central headquarters is in fact the organ that coordinates and issues orders to other headquarters and refers the work to the Supreme Council. The operations are the fronts, which need more and are the recipient of the support must be in touch with these support councils that give the support and assistance. [passage indistinct]

Correspondent: Thank you.

Khamene'i: You are welcome. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Velayati Visits Nicaragua, Cuba

For Tehran and Havana media coverage of the visit by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Managua and Havana, including talks with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and meetings with Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, see the Central America section of the 23 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, the Cuba section of the 24 June Latin America *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.

Energy Minister on Increasing Water Supply

LD232150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In a press, radio and TV conference this morning, Energy Minister Banki described his ministry's plans for increasing power generation and water supply.

First, he refered to his ministry's urgent need for specialists in water and power. He said: In order to compensate for this shortage, plans have been made which when implemented will meet our needs. He added: Priority is being given to Khuzestan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Eastern Azarbayjan and the west country, respectively. Regarding Khuzestan Province, which is one of the most important water supply areas in the country, the plan is to train a great number of water specialists in that province.

He said: We have no budget shortage. Our only problem is the approval of projects. Regarding power, capital investment utilization is part of the ministry programs in 1365 [1986-7].

Regarding water supply to large cities, he said: The project will be implemented with the people's participation in large cities such as Mashhad, Shiraz and Esfahan. He said: So far, as it does not contravene the constitution, the people will cooperate with the Energy Ministry.

Finally he declared: All residential estates around Tehran will be given power and water in the future on the basis of certain criteria.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,510

LD231632 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA — Artillery fire of Iranian Gendarmerie forces on Iraqi positions in Ilam, Bayat and Zobeydah Sunday killed or wounded at least five Iraqi soldiers and destroyed one heavy vehicle, three command jeeps, one heavy machinegun, and several bunkers and observation posts, said a military communique here Monday.

The joint staff communique number 2510 said Iranian Muslim combatants heavily pounded Iraqi positions and supply routes in the northwestern Hajj 'Umran fronts Sunday inflicting subetantial casualties and losses. Their fire was also silenced.

In Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, Iranian patrol units carried out successful intelligence gathering missions on enemy positions as a result of which they were able to inflict casualties and losses on Iraqi forces. The Iranian patrols returned to their bases safely.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued sporadically in Ilam and Bakhtaran Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Sumar and Mehran.

In the southern fronts, heavy artillery fire was exchanged in Zayd and Kushk. Muslim forces of Iran opened heavy fire on positions and supply convoys of Iraqi forces in these fronts destroying several bunkers and observation posts and preventing Iraqi troops from fortifying their positions.

Iran's Navy continued its air and sea patrols in the Persian Gulf and was in full control of the Hormuz Strait Sunday, the communique said. On Sunday, Iraqi artillery fire on Abadan, Khuzestan Province, inflicted some damage on the city.

Opposition Paper on Economic Problems of Regime

GF211606 London KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 86 p 2

[Weekly review by the board of editors: "Economically Iran Has Reached the End of Its Tether"]

[Text] The skimmer has touched the bottom of the pot. This easily could have been foreseen. Those who should have known this long ago have just become aware of it, or they may have known about it but would not place any importance on it; they acted like ostriches and hid their heads in the sand. In any case, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sheykh 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, without mincing words, said last week that there were no funds available for the development budget; whatever we have, it is meant for current expenses. In other words, the government should buy with this hand and spend with the other. That is all. There is no basic investment in economics, industry, education, or elsewhere.

Of course, it would make no difference in the economic situation of the country because when the annual foreign exchange income was between $25-30 billion and the foreign exchange reserves also amounted to tens of billions of dollars, they made no basic investments during these 7 years. No dams were built, no power plants, no universities, no ports, no railways, and no new roads. The only difference that exists between now and a few years ago is that at that time they had the capability but did nothing and now they do not have the capability and cannot do anything. The reason is that they were ignorant then and they did not learn, and they will never learn.

Iran's oil income, if the calculations are right, should be up to $8 billion this year, but this will be used in the huge war expenditure. Whatever is left will be spent to import medicine, foods, and other essential goods. Official and semi-official statistics state that up to 1985 Iran had 3 million people unemployed and that in 1986 another 3 million people will join the ranks of the unemployed. Behzad Nabavi, the minister of heavy industries, warned that letting this number of unemployed roam the streets would have very dangerous consequences. But Mohsen Rezai, the commander of the Guards Corps, has found a solution which is not entirely different from Hitler's "final solution". He had said that the unemployed should be sent to the battlefronts! After all, everyone has to submit solutions according to the depth of his thinking.

All of the current shortfalls and difficulties are attributed to the "plots of the imperialists" for lowering oil prices, which they say are being carried out through regional reactionaries. But they do not say whether there were any plots when the prices were over $30. They do not say what economic expedience compels them to deliver millions of barrels of oil every year to Hafiz al-Asad, the biggest blackmailer in the Middle East. Moreover, what they sold him at discount price or through barter has not yet been paid for; and, according to recent actions of Syrian president, it is certain this oil will never be paid for. At the same time, they do not say why they spent the earned dollars on unimportant projects. The Moro Liberation Front, the people's Polisario republic, Cuba, Nicaragua, Lebanese terrorists, and everyone who offered soft soap to Ayatollah Khomeyni, got their reward. We have no exact figures of the treaties resulting in bankruptcies which have been concluded with other governments, the huge sums that we paid in the black market for buying arms, and the huge amounts which have gone to the pockets of international crooks. We only know that these things have happened and huge sums have been wasted.

However, we know the amount of the oil income and we know how much oil has been sold and how much we have received in return. What has happened to the $120 billion which was received in oil income since the revolution? Have they used it to construct large factories? Have they spent it on building large dams? Have they opened large universities? Have they started the metro subway? Have they delivered hospitals to the country? Have they done anything in the agricultural line? What have they done?

In a regime where they cut the fingers of a petty thief, why do they free those who destroy the wealth of the country?

The day Ayatollah Beheshti wrote a check on an empty cigarette packet that 15 million tomans should be paid to that revolutionary body, the first brick of the financial foundation of the Islamic Republic was laid.

The day when Beheshti was told that the Islamic Republic has been cheated of $52 million and he did not take any notice of it, it became known that only the petty thieves should be afraid of the punishment of "God's government on earth".

But there is a difference between yesterday and today. That day the treasury was full of easily earned money, but today it is empty.

Afghan Rebel Successes in Qandahar, Helmand Noted

LD232233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries, during an intense and prolonged clash with the communist forces in the Qandahar Province, killed or wounded 40 communist troops and captured 100 of them. Reports received indicate that in the course of this clash 11 Muslim Afghan revolutionaries were martyred and 34 others were wounded. In another attack against forces of the Kabul regime in Helmand Province, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries succeeded in destroying five tanks belonging to the regime.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1986

Israel

The Shin Bet director and all other Shin Bet members involved in the affair of the hijacked bus will resign, Jerusalem radio announced 25 June, adding that they will receive a presidential pardon and no procedures will be instituted against them. In a statement reported by IDF radio, Attorney General Yosef Harish noted that the pardon was requested in the wake of his declaration that the police would investigate the affair, but he said there is now no point in conducting such an investigation because of President Hayim Herzog's decision to grant the pardon.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had earlier reaffirmed his opposition to a commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio following his return from a private visit to Paris. Shamir held talks with the French president and prime minister during the visit, IDF radio noted, adding that he used the occasion to raise the subject of terrorism in a "forceful" manner.

Military sources cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said Israel is "displeased" that the Syrians have deployed tanks near the Lebanese town of Mashgharah, at the southern end of the Al-Biqa' Valley, and the paper noted that the tanks are near the emplacements prepared by the Syrians for deploying armored units. The *POST* also cited the report in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* that Syria is planning a limited war against Israel on the Golan Heights later this year.

As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio disclosed that the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has returned to Cairo for consultations on the possibility of resuming the Taba talks.

Libya

A "press source" cited by JANA castigated the BBC World Service for publicizing the FRG magazine *STERN*'s "fictitious and false" story that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was subjected to an assassination attempt in May. The agency said "Radio London" has lost its credibility and its "fallacious" imagination has made it "a source of jokes" for the Libyan listener.

On Arab affairs, a JANA commentary contrasted PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat favorably with Jordan's King Husayn, asserting that there is "no hope" that dialogue with the latter will make him retract from his "wrong doing" but that there is still hope for 'Arafat.

JANA also reported the arrival in Tripoli of a Soviet delegation led by Leonid Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Lebanon

The security force established under the provisions of the 13 June Damascus agreement deployed around the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps in Beirut 24 June, according to Beirut radio, which disclosed that a ministerial committee has set 27 June as the date for implementing the other security provisions in the agreement.

Jordanian-Syrian Talks

Jordanian and Syrian officials began talks in Damascus aimed at strengthening cooperation between the media of both countries, Damascus radio reported, noting that the meeting was attended by the information ministers and senior broadcasting officials from both sides. In the southern Syrian town of Dar'a, the Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade held talks with the visiting Jordanian minister of supply, industry, and trade, according to SANA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island early 25 June, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran

Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi commented on security operations against the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other opposition groups in remarks reported by Tehran radio, stating that the authorities recently arrested 81 members of "mini-groups" and of the "monafeqin," thwarting the rebels' plans to carry out an "extensive operation." As for the economy, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi claimed in a speech broadcast by the radio that the fall in oil prices will "not defeat our system" but will create "new directions" for the economy. Government departments have been instructed to make expenditure cuts, he noted, and the public will have to reduce its consumption of imported goods, particularly consumer items which are incompatible with the values of the Islamic revolution.

In foreign policy developments, IRNA noted that Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana and Prague radio reported Velayati's subsequent arrival in Czechoslavakia. Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati's arrival in Algiers was announced by APS.

OPEC

Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani rejected calls by Algeria, Libya, and Iran for a drastic cutback in OPEC output, telling journalists before the start of the OPEC conference in Brioni that the Kingdom is not prepared to reduce its oil production below current levels, according to AFP.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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Najibullah, USSR's Korniyenko at Institute Opening
LD242244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee which has been built by the fraternal and internationalist assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet people, was opened this afternoon at a glorious ribbon cutting ceremony by Comrade Najibullah, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Comrade Korniyenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Relations Department.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee member and DRA Council of Ministers chairman; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; members of the party's Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers; lecturers of the Institute of Social Sciences; representatives of DRA higher education and education and training institutions; ambassadors, and some cultural attaches of the embassies of friendly countries in Kabul; Comrade R. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Uzbek SSR; and Comrade Alekov (Gebrich Anatoliyevich), official of the CPSU Central Committee.

A BIA correspondent reported that after the opening of the complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najibullah and his entourage heard explanations by the officials of the party Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences, while visiting various sections of the complex.

Comrade Najibullah and his entourage then took part in a cermony held at the institute to mark its opening. The ceremony began after playing the national anthems of the DRA and the USSR. Comrade Korniyenko, head of the CPSU delegation, delivered a detailed speech and said:

The assistance of the Soviet Union in the construction of the complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee and the running of its teaching affairs, is another important step for the relentless and successful broadening of the all-round relations between the parties and our countries. Soviet-Afghan cooperation is based on a firm foundation which was laid down by the great Lenin. Our present friendship and cooperation is a vivid example of the CPSU the policy of solidarity and socio-political and economic cooperation with the liberated countries, above all, with the countries who have chosen a non-capitalist path of progress, among them the revolutionary Afghanistan.

The symbolic key to the complex of the PDPA Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences was presented to Comrade Najibullah by Comrade Korniyenko. The BIA correspondent adds that Comrade Najibullah then delivered a speech during the opening of this complex. Comrade Najibullah said:

The creation of this beautiful complex of the palace of the party science and the heart of party cadres, is a superb example of the assistance from the CPSU and all the people of the Soviet Union to the PDPA and our revolutionary republic and is one of the manifestations of [words indistinct] of the fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Over 200 mills, factories, irrigation systems, and cultural areas were constructed in our country with the all-round assistance of the USSR which is playing a major role in the life of the new Afghanistan. The world is watching the increasing tempo of our cooperation. This cooperation will be increased by another 130 enterprises during the years of the first 5-year plan of post revolution. However, we can say that a project like the Institute of Social Sciences is our most outstanding project which no center in the whole Middle East can compete with it.

Further Details
LD250739 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0432 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 24, BAKHTAR — The Institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the PDPA is the most authoritative centre for the ideological research and the training of distinguished cadres of the party, said Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, in the opening ceremony of the new complex of the institute. The institute itself was set up in 1979.

It is our pleasure to point out that the institute, despite being young, has scored considerable successes. The institute possesses five faculties, the most important of which is the faculty of party activists. With every passing day, the tasks of the revolution are increasing. These tasks are executed by individuals. Man initiates the work and completes it. The party requires cadres who should deeply love their country with a spirit of internationalism and respect to other people. We are in need of patriots and internationalists, Comrade Najibullah said. The participation of the Afghan scholars in the drafting work of the Constitution is the best example of fruitful cooperation.

He added that this beautiful complex, the palace of political education of party cadres, is the high manifestation of the fraternal assistance rendered by the CPSU and the Soviet people to the PDPA CC and the revolutionary state of the DRA.

Under the all-out support of the USSR, Comrade Najibullah continued to say, over 200 factories, irrigation systems and cultural centres have been set up in the country, playing a determining role in the life of new Afghanistan. The number of such establishments will be raised to 130 during the years of first post-revolution socio-economic development plan but it should be pointed out that the unique project of the Institute of Social Sciences is the most important and unparalleled in the Middle East.

The contemporary era is distinguished by the increasing contradictions between the two opposite systems of capitalism and socialism. If anybody would think that such contradictions are of no concern to us he lives in obscurity. The DRA as a crossroads of Asia is not only the point of intersection of commercial routes, but whatever occurs in Asia, and prior to all in our region, has its effect on Afghanistan. The termination of bloodshed and ensurance of durable peace constitute the foremost task of the

party, for the achievement of which everybody must do his best, the general secretary of the PDPA CC emphasized.

Pakistani Claim of Border Violations Rejected

LD241718 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The charge d'affairs of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned today at 1500 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following points were made to him by the director of the First Political Department:

The Government of Pakistan once again claims and alleges that on 15 June 1986 the DRA Armed Forces violated the Arandu area of Chitral, and on 16 June 1986 the Davamandi area of Chaman and [name indistinct] region of Bajaur Agency.

After investigation and all-round assessment the DRA Government regards these claims as unfounded and untrue, and resolutely rejects them pointing out that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such accusations which produce no result other than to intensify the situation on the borders.

Captured Rebel Discusses Links With Pakistan's CID

LD222257 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Dear listeners. (?Evidence and documents) clearly show that our glorious revolution is successfully moving ahead and with the passing of each day conquers the high summits of success.

The savage counterrevolution which, in collaboration with the reaction of the region and the leadership of the notorious Washington (?administration), from the beginning of our revolution has resorted and is resorting to a variety of intrigues, conspiracies, and blackmail to block the way of the progressive aims of our popular revolution. They, however, have faced defeat on every occasion and have not acheived anything but shame and disgrace.

The unholy link between the counterrevolution and reaction of the region, in particular the militarist regime of Pakistan and the direct participation of the Pakistani militarists in intensifying counterrevolutionary activities in our revolutionary country, Afghanistan, is a clear example of interference in the internal affairs of an independent and free country. Our toiling people have numerous clear examples in this regard.

The training and arming of bandits on Pakistani soil and their infiltration for subversion and plunder, the export of spies for (?illegal) actions and contrary to the interests of our homeland and free people have become a defined and daily action of the militarists of Pakistan.

This evening we are broadcasting an interview which has been made with a member of the criminal band of the Jamiyat-e Eslami. He will tell you as to how, in conjunction with the espionage organization of the CID of Pakistan under the instruction of the leaders of this organization, he engaged in espionage activities in our country. He will tell you other facts in connection with the link of the bandits with the notorious espionage organizations. We draw your attention to the interview:

[Begin recording] [Announcer, in Pashto] Please introduce yourself.
[Answer] My name is (?Shah Karim), the inhabitant of the Spin Boldak District, Qandahar Province. I am member of the Jamiyat-e Eslami.

[Question] Can you tell us how did you came to join the criminal Jamiyat band and what sort of activities were you engaged in?
[Answer] In 1360 [1981-82] I began counterrevolutionary activities at the (?behest) of my brother, Mansur. Some time later I was recruited by the information official of the Jamiyat band at Spin Boldak, Mawlawi Abdol Karim to the band. Mawlawi Abdol Karim gave me the duty of collecting information for him on military matters and on Baluchis who have come as refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan. I collected such information and gave them to Mawlawi Abdol Karim. Similarly, Mawlawi Abdol Karim, through Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, was collecting information inside Afghanistan, and passing them to the Pakistan espionage organization, CID, for whom he worked directly. Generally, this information was about the military units, their number of personnel, and the type of their weapons and other matters.

In the course of my activity, when I went to Peshawar, I met French, Americans, Germans, Arabs and British who, under the name of the United Nations delegations, journalists, doctors, and reporters come to Peshawar and Quetta and have links with the offices of the counterrevolution. They, along with the counterrevolution groups, come to Afghanistan in order to collect information and make films. Through spending money, they recruit fugitives for espionage.

[Question] Could you please tell us of your relationship with the information officer of the Jamiyat band and your links with the Pakistan CID authorities?
[Answer] Mawlawi Abdol Karim, who had escaped to Pakistan in 1352 [1972-73], had begun counterrevolutionary activities. I also went to Pakistan and met him. Our relations were friendly. We had tribal and family relations. On that basis he gave me the duty and thus I accomplished my duty as I mentioned before. Mawlawi Abdol Karim was linked to the CID espionage organization which was headed by General Akhtar. He had links with General Akhtar. Whatever job was given to Mawlawi Abdol Karim by General Akhtar, he passed it to me and I carried it out inside Afghanistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] General Akhtar is the general head of the Pakistan CID there.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] Under the instruction of the band, I prepared the plan of the airport, took it to Pakistan and gave it to Mawlawi Abdol Karim, and he then passed it to the Pakistani authorities.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] I was living with the information officer of the Jamiyat band Abdol Karim at the Pashtunabad town, Quetta. I delivered to him these information there.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] I was instructed also to hijack the Ariana (civilian) aircraft and take it to Pakistan. I prepared this plan. There were four of us. We arrived at the Qandahar airport but since there was a lot of security activity there, we were not able to hijack the aircraft to Pakistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] I was instructed by Mawlawi Abdol Karim. He was told by General Akhtar that if we brought the Ariana aircraft to Pakistan, they would give us 800,000 rupees and every person taking part in this would be given 50,000 (?dollars) and would be given a lot of power in the Jamiyat and even become the head of the province, i.e., the head of the Baluchistan office of the Jamiyat. The CID had set up this plan. We arrived at the Qandahar airport to terrorize [as heard] the aircraft, but because the security was strong there, we were not able to hijack the plane to Pakistan.

[Question] [Words indistinct]
[Answer] When they arrive in Pakistan, they have links with the counterrevolutionary elements' heads of offices. They meet them and speak with them on various matters. By giving them money and gifts, they prepare them to accompany them to Afghanistan in order to take films, collect information, and return to Pakistan with the counterrevolutionaries. They then pass such information to their espionage organization for their use and motivations. [Words indistinct] I was captured by the security forces. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Situation in Punjab State

Amritsar 'Tense'; Indefinite Curfew

BK241303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that necessary steps are being taken to restore confidence among the people and better climate for living. He was talking to newsmen after they visited Tarn Taran, Naushera Pannua, and Chola Saheb in Amritsar District today. Mr Barnala also met a number of delegations.

Indefinite curfew was imposed today in some more areas in Sultanganj Road and Tarn Taran. Incidents of arson and looting were reported from these areas. The situation continues to be tense in these areas. Indefinite curfew clamped in the walled areas of the city on Saturday continues.

Further Details

BK241617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, more areas in Amritsar District were brought under indefinite curfew today following incidents of violence. New areas of Sultanwind Road, Tarn Taran and Amritsar city were placed under curfew. Security arrangements have been further tightened in the city. The situation in the curfew-bound town of Nakodar in Jullundhur District was reported tense.

Bank employees in Punjab and Chandigarh were on strike in protest against killings of bank employees and other innocent people in the state. They demanded adequate security measures and compensation to the victims.

Employees of the Amritsar railway station went on a lightning strike in protest against the killing of the one of the railway employees in the city. The strike disrupted train services. In Bhatinda District, school teachers were on strike to protest against activities of antinational elements.

The state chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, now on a tour of the affected areas, said in Amritsar that necessary steps have been taken to create confidence among the people. Talking to newsmen after visiting Tarn Taran and other places in Amritsar District, he reiterated that the government is determined to fight terrorism. He listed the steps taken by his government to curb the menace. Mr Barnala also met a number of delegations.

The state finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, talking to newsmen in Chandigarh, assured the people that terrorism will be curbed. He said some foreign agencies were responsible for the current situation in the state. The minister pointed out that the solution of the problem lies in administrative measures and broad political initiatives.

In reply to a question, Mr Balwant Singh expressed concern over migration of some families from Punjab. He said steps have been taken to check further migration.

'Terrorists' Killed; Curfew Extended

BK250320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, three proclaimed offenders responsible for a number of terrorist activities were killed in an encounter with a combined police and Border Security Force party at village (Kaludhamni) on (Taruwan) Road in Gurdaspur District last evening.

According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the joint raid was conducted on a tip-off that three terrorists were hiding near the village. The exchange of fire which followed continued for about an hour. A sten gun, two revolvers, one 12-bore gun, and a large quantity of ammunition were recovered from their possession. The three terrorists have been identified as Gurmeet Singh, carrying a reward of 1 lakh rupees for his arrest; and Ranjit Singh and Makhan Singh, both carrying a reward of 50,000 rupees each for their arrest.

In Amritsar District, one person was killed and his wife seriously injured when some suspected terrorists attacked them with sharp weapons in their house in a village near Jandialaguru. Following some incidents of violence including arson and looting, curfew was extended to Sultanbind area of Amritsar yesterday. The walled city is already under curfew.

The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has blamed the Center for the worsening situation in Punjab. Speaking to newmen in Bangalore, he said the Punjab accord was interpreted differently by the chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana and no effort was made to explain it. There is a crisis of confidence among all sections of the people. He said it is the responsibility of the Barnala government to ensure that the minorities do not feel insecure and their rights are protected.

Portfolios of Union Ministers Reshuffled

BK241319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] There has been reallocation of portfolios of some union ministers. Mrs Mohsina Kidwai has been appointed as the new minister of transport in place of Mr Bansi Lal. According to a Rashtrapayi Bhavan [president's house] communique, Mr Narasimha Rao, minister for human resources development, will hold additional charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Mr P. Chidambaram, minister of state for personnel, public grievances and pension, will also be the minister of state for home affairs, in addition to his present duties until Mr Arun Nehru is fully recovered from his illness.

Mrs Sushila Rohatagi, minister of state for power, will also be the minister of state for petroleum and natural gas.

The industry minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, will temporarily hold additional charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas until Mr Chandrashekhar Singh resumes duty after his illness.

Spokesman Says Devolution Proposals Ready for Tamils

BK241315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] India feels that the stage has now been reached for conveying the Sri Lankan Government's proposals on the ethnic issue to the Tamil groups for careful considerations.

Stating this in New Delhi today, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said this package of proposals relates to the devolution of power. He said these formulations had been sought by India from the Sri Lankan Goverrnment.

There had been continued contacts between New Delhi and Colombo since the alternative proposals were received by the government of India. There were a few gaps in regard to certain areas. The spokesman said these gaps have now been filled.

Japan To Cooperate in Joint Ventures, Trade

BK231611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] India and Japan have agreed on a program of cooperation for trade promotion and joint venture. The program aims at diversification of bilateral trade. It will cover export promotion of engineering items, electronics, and chemicals. This has emerged after the official-level talks between the two countries held last week in Tokyo.

Under the program, Japanese experts will assist in the development and adoptation of Indian products for the Japanese market in the engineering sector.

Japan has also expressed keen interest in the setting up of export-oriented joint venture to be located in India.

1 Killed, 5 Injured in Peshawar Bomb Blast

BK241528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded in a shop in Peshawar town this afternoon killing one person and injuring five.

The injured have been admitted to a hospital and are said to be out of danger.

JANG Notes Security Measure at U.S. Consulate

GF241455 Lahore JANG in Urdu 21 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Peshawar — Here in Peshawar a 9-foot-high iron wall has been erected around the U.S. Consulate. This step has been taken to safeguard the consulate against any possible act of sabotage.

However, American sources say that the wall has been built to protect the consulate until repair and renovation of the main building is completed.

Protest Lodged With Afghan Envoy Over Border Shelling

BK241533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Afghan Armed Forces fired 10 rounds of artillery shells from across the border on Monday [23 June]. Shells fell on the Domandi region, nearly 20 miles east of Chaman, in Pakistan. Three soldiers were killed and one officer was seriously injured in the shelling.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

PRC's Hu Yaobang Makes Brief Stopover in Karachi

BK240234 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party secretary general, Hu Yaobang, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived in Karachi this morning for a brief stopover on way back home after a European tour.

Hu Yaobang, who is accompanied by a 50-memebr delegation, was welcomed at the airport by Sind Governor Retired Lieutenant General Jahandad Khan, Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, cabinet ministers, Chinese diplomats, and senior officials.

During his stopover at the Karachi airport, the Chinese Communist Party secretary general held talks with the Sind governor on bilateral and regional issues. Hu Yaobang later left for home.

Delhi: Opposition Alliance To Hold Summit 23 Jul

BK201611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Pakistan, the 11-party opposition alliance has succeeded in evolving a consensus on the issue of provincial autonomy.

The consensus was reached at the 2-day meeting of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy [MRD] at Rawalpindi today. The meeting cleared the way for a summit of the MRD to be held at Karachi on the 23d of next month.

Our Islamabad correspondent R.K. Mathur says that the meeting was of the view that the defense budget should be opened for discussion in Parliament and paramilitary forces controlled by provinces.

BANGLADESH

Japanese Official Meets With Foreign Minister

BK240156 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting director general [of the UN bureau] of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Noburo Nakahira, has had talks with Foreign Minister Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury in Dhaka yesterday. They exchanged views on important issues on the agenda of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

Ambassador Noburo Nakahira conveyed his country's assurance of all assistance and cooperation to the foreign minister in his capacity as the president-elect of the UN General Assembly session.

The Japanese delegation also had an official meeting with his Bangladesh counterpart in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Bangladesh side was led by the director general, Mr Waliur Rahman.

Delhi: Opposition Demands New Polls, Government

BK240951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, 12 opposition parties have demanded withdrawal of martial law and transfer of power to a neutral government. The demand was made by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led seven-party alliance and five breakaway parties of the former 15-party alliance at their meetings in Dhaka.

All the parties also demanded a fresh parliamentary poll.

The opposition parties have decided to observe black day on the 10th of next month when the new parliament is due to meet.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Meets With Indian Envoy on Ethnic Issue

BK241625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit, called on the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, today and conveyed Indian viewpoints on the new proposals [on ethnic issues].

He also conveyed to the president a message from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The message expressed India's desire to see that the multi-party conference being held in Colombo tomorrow contributes to the process of peace and a durable solution emerges on the ethnic issue. It also contained India's hope that commitment to a political solution will remain, and no violence will vitiate the atmosphere.

Continuing Reportage on Clashes With Tamils

'Terrorists' Killed, Captured

BK241203 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Six terrorists were killed and 65 were captured in separate incidents. According to LANKA PUWATH, security forces took 75 terrorist suspects into custody at Ambavallipuram in Trincomalee; 14 of them were later released. Four terrorists were killed during the search operation and (?several) injured as a result of terrorist fire.

In an incident in Batticaloa, one terrorist was killed and a member of PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] was captured by the security forces. A local leader of PLOTE, [name indistinct], and two other terrorists were captured at (Teria Portev) in Batticaloa last Sunday [22 June].

Another terrorist was killed when security forces repulsed a terrorist attack at (Nellawelle) last Sunday.

Mannar Boat Incident Denied

BK250332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, five Tamil militants have been killed in a clash with Sri Lankan troops at northern Navatkuli town. A spokesman for the National Security Ministry said in Colombo yesterday that Tamil militants attacked an Army camp with mortar and rocket-propelled grenades. He said there was no Army casualty.

The spokesman also denied press report that 35 people crossing from northern Mannar District to India were missing after their boat was intercepted by the Sri Lankan Navy.

However, a Jaffna newspaper carried a story saying 15 bodies had been floating on the sea. According to agency reports, residents in the northern-western coast also said that they have found 26 bullet-riddled bodies.

16 Dead in Bombing Incidents

BK250747 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Colombo, June 25 (AFP) — Sixteen people were killed and over 50 injured in Sri Lanka Wednesday as a spate of bomb blasts rocked the north and east of the island, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said that 16 people were killed and at least six injured in the northeastern district of Trincomalee when a landmine was allegedly exploded by Tamil separatists under a jeep near the town of Sittaru. Reports from the area said that the dead included three women.

Residents in the area reportedly said that the victims were Sinhalese farmers on their way to nearby Kantalai town. Fifteen of them died on the spot and another died in the police station,

the residents said. The injured were flown by helicopter to a hospital in the town of Anuradhapura in the centre-north province, they added.

Military spokesman had earlier said that a civilian was killed and seven wounded when the jeep, belonging to a public official was blasted. The spokesman also said that medical teams for transfusions were rushed from Colombo to Anuradhapura hospital.

In separate incidents Wednesday, 42 people were injured when a state-owned bus was blown up by a landmine in northern Vavuniya District and a police vehicle escorting another bus also hit a landmine, injuring seven people, a military spokesman said.

Wednesday's incidents occurred as representatives of eight political parties gathered in Colombo to meet with President Junius Jayewardene. The meeting was to discuss government proposals for a political settlement to the Tamil question.

Further Bombing Casualties Detailed

BK251119 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] One person was killed and 29 injured in three bomb blasts in the eastern and northern sectors of the island today.

One person was killed and seven injured when a jeep belonging to the (Soranewela) AGA's [Assistant Government Agent's] office was destroyed by a landmine. The injured were taken to the Anuradhapura hospital.

A bomb went off in a crowded SLTB (Sri Lanka Transport Board] bus at (Ulukkurana), severely injuring 15 passengers. The injured were taken to the Anuradhapura hospital.

A jeep escorting a passenger bus was destroyed by a landmine at (Turumadai). Seven policemen injured [passage indistinct].

Prime Minister Outlines Economic Policies

LD250030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi in Tehran on 24 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I have spoken to you, dear people, about the important issues of the country. One of the proud achievements of the Islamic republican regime is that there is no such thing as secret information or classified issues in connection with fundamental and major subjects, as in other countires. The people stand beside us in making the most essential and important decisions. There is generally a high level of awareness with regard to political, military, and economic issues. There is no barrier between the government and the people because government in the Eastern or Western sense does not have the same meaning in our country. The government is a body serving the people — a body that takes its strength from religion, belief, commitment, and from the people. Therefore, it is natural that the government in turn should put information at the disposal of the people and take advantage of people's supervision, participation, and opinion in connection with various issues.

One of the reasons that urged me to have this talk with you, dear people, and to speak to you directly was the anxiety created in the country because of incorrect information about the economic situation. Before dealing with reasons behind the spread of this inaccurate information, I would like to elaborate on the issue itself because I think it would be beneficial for our Islamic revolution, our unity and unison among all forces following the imam, for the forces following the revolution and those who believe that we should use all our might to strengthen and consolidate our regime.

The people have not been told that we no longer import eggs and chickens. Our imports have decreased every year; our imports of essential goods have decreased and we pay out less dollars in this connection. The grounds for self-sufficiency in agriculture have been prepared to the extent that our honorable Majlis has asked the government to submit its plans in this connection. Our pessimism in the past, when we thought we would never have a hope of self-sufficiency, has now completely changed. A new feeling of hope has taken root.

Unfortunately, an article was published which emphasized despair, pessimism, and aimed at providing the wrong information. Such articles will always create an atmosphere of uncertainty, as well as deal a blow to the government. But it is not government's [words indistinct]. Such matters damage our (?belief) and contradict our Islamic revolution and the principles of our belief.

Another point that is even worse is that, as you all know, we have secrets — each country has secrets — economic, political, and military. Of course, military secrets have a more obvious importance than economic issues. But it is evident that no regime would reveal its weak points to its enemy, its secrets, statistics, and pointers that would influence its policymaking and plans nor would openly discuss such secrets to be judged by the world. This information would show our strong and weak points.

A secret document has been prepared at the Ministry of Planning and Budget about the economic situation in our country in limited copies and for the use of officials so that various departments can express their views on it. This report is naturally one-sided, dealing with one set of steps taken or compiled by one department. Such reports enable various sectors such as the industrial, [words indistinct] political, and agricultural sectors to express their views. Then it is edited into official reports which is put at the disposal of the Majlis and is incorporated into the budget. Such a document is printed in a publication even before the officials have had a chance to read it and the issue becomes public. It is interesting that even vague points are pointed out by the writer using a pessimistic and bitter approach.

When I saw the document published and made public, I thought that, although the perpetrators of this act might have had a holy objective in order to serve the Islamic republican regime, the result was not unlike the incident where some counterrevolutionaries were seen carrying torches or floodlights trying to point them at important buildings and sensitive points in order to guide enemy planes to bomb sensitive areas. This is similar: Revealing our weak points is the same as directing enemy planes to important and sensitive installations. Unfortunately, printing such documents provides the enemy with an opportunity to accurately assess our situation, and as these reports are one-sided, an atmosphere of ambiguity and fear is created among the people.

It was said that the government only has a $6 billion income. They painted a false and untrue picture saying that we might have about 2 million unemployed. This shows a lack of trust in the revolutionary forces present on the scene and their ability to solve problems and confront conspiracies. It is similar to assessing the situation along the lines that America tries to impose on us according to the plots that it prepares for us. Then we could conclude that a small country with a population of 40 to 45 million is unable to stand against such conspiracies and would be quashed, and that the signs of these conspiracies can be seen. What is overlooked here is the people's will and resistance, the resistance of the nation's children in the arena. Also, the leadership of the revolution, the Majlis, the government that comes from the people and serves the people, innovations and initiatives of man in a free society are all disregarded.

Well, when something is said without thinking, it creates an adverse climate and wrong information leaves undesirable traces in the society, among factory workers, in the bazaar, the university and the entire executive system. Instead, a calculated remark can to some extent neutralize the harmful effects of wrong information. We have seen in practice how certain steps can inflict a blows on the revolution. We therefore, ask those in charge of publicizing information to think before taking each step. They should think of the martyr-nurturing people, the front, the government, and the system of the Islamic Republic. They should think before announcing their analyses.

I would like to talk in general about a conspiracy that has been hatched against us. It is similar to previous conspiracies. If we were to imagine that by tilting toward the East or the West, the

East or the West would then leave us alone, we would be daydreaming. You, the people, are well aware of this. You know the reason behind conspiracies and hostility of arrogant powers. They have always imposed pressure upon us. They always hatch conspiracies against us. However, to think that the new conspiracy of reducing oil prices is something different is, in my view, wrong.

We were in a very sensitive condition in the year 60 [21 March 1981 to 20 March 1982]. Now we are approaching the 7th of Tir [28 June, the anniversary of the explosion of IRP Headquarters which killed Ayatollah Beheshti and more than 71 other prominent figures of the Islamic Republic]. We gave many dear martyrs at that time. Our nation remembers athe nspiracies of that year. You people were present in the arena and witnessed how in one instance we lost 72 of our best revolution leaders, including the lord of the martyrs, Shahid Beheshti. They lost their lives for the aspirations of the Islamic revolution. The conspiracy that martyred them could have not materialized without the backing of foreigners. In that same year, we had martyrs of the seventh Shahrivar [Ayatollah Malakuti and Dastgheyb]. There were the so-called armed street demonstrations, when the hypocrites fired their weapons at the people's chests.

Combined with all that chaos, there were the economic sanctions, etc. We kept reading in foreign papers that the system would collapse within 1 or 2 weeks' time. Despite all their predictions and conspiracies, our system became stronger daily. Our situation today is much better and stronger than that period. At that time, our city of Khorramshahr was occupied by the enemy. The enemy occupied a large part of our territory, our economic outlook was very bleak, and we had not purged the counterrevolutionary elements that had infiltrated our executive system. At that time, our Hezbollah managers were not so experienced as today and nothing had been done in rural areas and cities to lay the foundations for an independent economy. Our targets were misty and vague. There were no proper plans. I remember that in 1981-1982, our biggest problem was getting logical communication between the various economic, political and social sectors.

Following the drop in the price of oil, which affected our budget, that is, the government's budget and the country's exports, thanks to the control of the country's management on economic issues and its plans and [words indistinct], various scripts had been written for the various oil revenues. I repeatedly said to the public that the government has plans for even $200 million, or 200,000 barrels of oil for exports, that it has made plans for 100,000 barrels. In other words, we had plans for various levels of oil exports.

Today, we deal with the issues without any [words indistinct]. When the price of oil dropped from $28 to $11 or $12, naturally we had previous knowledge and made certain plans. By dealing with the fresh facts and issues in our society, we were able to quickly make preliminary decisions and implement plans. Perhaps one of the aims of the enemy regarding the drop in the price of oil was to confuse us and consequently lure us into the trap laid by them. That is why the matter had been discussed by the cabinet a month before. After the new year, when it was (?confirmed) that the price of oil had dropped, we implemented our preliminary actions very quickly, much more quickly than our enemies envisaged. They still know nothing about these decisions. The reason for our silence was that we had toprepare the plans and do our work, and let the dear people know when every piece was in place.

In Farvardin [21 March to 20 April], the government made a revolutionary, unprecedented and unparalleled move. I use these expressions on purpose. In that month, we sent circulars to all executive bodies. The Ministry of Planning and Budget and all other departments were told to save 62 billion tomans in the country's development and commercial budget.

We, therefore, dealt the first blow to our enemies. They wanted us to become confused and despondent, to be unable to solve the problem, to open our eyes and discover that we had a budget deficit of say 100 or 120 billion tomans -- a budget to be presented to the Majlis for approval that would inflate the economy, leading to economic strife, inflation, pressure on the people's purchasing power, and generally, an economic breakdown.

We are certain that not only will the fall in the price of oil not defeat our system, but it will create new directions for our economy and move us more quickly toward achieving the aims according to our Constitution, and bring us closer to economic independence. In this short period, we see many economic blossoms [as heard], to which I will briefly refer. Regarding our various aims, I will briefly refer to the five aims that we have selected to discuss in detail, to give form to all our policies. [as heard] Our first aim, as we have announced, is to furnish all the needs of the imposed war. This means placing the budget, the foreign currency allocation, the allocation of our national resources, the placing of our factories, installations, machinery, and so forth, at the disposal of the war as much as possible, without limits.

Well, this is a preliminary step. It is sufficient for the government to arrange a credit system, show the dear farmers its importance, place bank credit at their disposal, and give them various inputs in kind. We have all various inputs and know the technique. We can employ various methods in different regions and we can complete the job in five years time in a revolutionary manner. All projects were prepared and, thanks to our reliable objectives, our banking system quickly agreed to allocate some credits in this connection. The Planning and Budget Ministry also allocated funds for this purpose and the Jihad and Agriculture Ministries have cooperated gladly. The ground-breaking ceremonies for this huge undertaking will be held in Shahrivar [beginning 21 Aug 1986], God willing, which will transform our agriculture. To summarize, if we challenge the new situation vigilantly, we will have God's support behind us.

Similar decisions are made in other sectors all of the time. Decisions are made on exports, agriculture and the rest. Of course, at this point I make no mention of other agricultural subjects and I am not going to discuss our plans for rural cottage industries, soil and water projects and other related subjects.

The third goal that we raised is certainly very important to you, the people. We would like to ask your assistance in this respect. We request your cooperation in two issues: First, we would like you to calculate your minimum requirements of essential goods,

bearing in mind the war and the government's (?expenditure). Secondly, we would like you to control the average price rises. I will explain these points further. There are some essential commodities and unfortunately I heard that an adverse climate has been created in this field. No doubt, our efforts will overcome the distribution and shortage problems. The government has made this its duty, as its third goal, to maintain the supply of all the essential commodities that were provided by the government before. We will supply both imported and home-produced essential commodities and will maintain a fixed price for the public. For instance, there will be no change in the supply and price of sugar and tea. At present, the government is putting a lot of emphasis on the bread issue. During the past 3 or 4 years, one of our policies has been to provide an abundant and stable supply of bread. Last year for the first time, we had wheat supplies stored in our silos for about 5 months. This is unprecedented in the history of our silos. This was achieved under revolutionary circumstances and war conditions. This success is continuing and expanding and is an example of the government policies in this field.

We have employed all our resources in other fields and, God willing, we shall maintain fixed prices. Of course, we are very much in need of your assistance, the help of you, dear people.

We need assistance from the Majlis to pass a law and give us permission to deal with problems. We also need the assistance of our dear colleagues in the mass media. They should in general make certain that their comments and articles will help the government. Sometimes I read articles in the press which perhaps intend to help the government, but they have provocative tones. We believe that such articles can harm our economy. In general, the public should be made aware of our logical policies. The consequences of every sentence and word in society should be evaluated. We are a revolutionary free state. We are proud of the fact that our journalists are not frightened of a despotic regime which imposes censorship. Up to now, our press and media have supported our principles and have vigilantly understood our position. Naturally, the government expects them to remain the same in the future. But the people's observation, care and struggle are more important and in this connection we would like to ask you, dear people, for your help.

The fourth issue, which is also significant, is this: Under some circumstances the government might reduce its expenditure. For 2 or 3 months, affairs might seem to continue normally as if nothing has happened. But sometimes we have to concentrate our thoughts and think of the revolution's future, the future of our system, and move forward with a plan. We have some immense projects in the country which have been started and their completion will help realize our true independence. For this purpose, we have thought of every mortification and we are certain that our people will support us. We think that the government should put up with any pressure in order to keep these projects going. These basic projects include our steel and gas production, war and copper industries and some power stations. We have tried hard and our revolutionary Majlis has empowered the government to go ahead. We have discussed the point that the government and the Majlis share the same views: The important projects of the revolution should go ahead at any cost and under whatever circumstances, as the completion of these projects can certainly affect our society. This is summarized in one idea: continuation of essential well-thought out projects for realization of the industrial self-sufficiency.

I explain this part to you, dear people, in order to remove some ambiguities which have been created. The objective is to reduce dependence on oil. As I mentioned, one of the false reports spread in the society was the issue of employment. This problem was magnified and raised in the society. This is under our control and I categorically deny any exaggeration. I can give you some statistics in this connection: There are over 2 million workers employed in small workshops, with total manpower of under five people per workshop. They form the main framework of our labor society. The government paid special attention to foreign currency requirements of these workshops for the purchase of raw materials. Necessary decisions have been made and we will have no problem in this field. I would like to mention here that on the basis of our consumption, we have attached great hopes to these workshops to improve their assembly lines and bring us self-sufficiency through their innovations and by meeting future new demands. However, I would like to say that the government has paid particular attention to this sector.

We have between 500,000 to 600,000 industrial workers in our large workshops and we have given them some priorities. These factories are highly sensitive. They manufacture goods and create employment and solve our acute problems. Our industries have been given priority in accordance with their importance.

Another issue is the consumption trend. Of course, our consumption trend has changed since the revolution. Our requirements have changed and are different from the shah's era. Our consumption is in line with our revolutionary aspirations and Islamic values. At the same time, some traces of consumption remain which are not compatible with our values. The remaining traces keep us dependent on foreign powers. It was therefore agreed that we should have repeated meetings to solve the problem. A headquarters has been set up in this connection to study the need for all such goods under the existing circumstances. The headquarters will discuss whether we require a certain commodity in the country or not and how we could improve our own design to save foreign currency. This, I believe, would have economic and cultural benefits. These include clothes, foodstuff, medicine, etc. The work will continue in this area and we shall need both people's assistance and the guidance of the mass media. I believe that this will have much more positive effects in our cultural field. It will effect our production, export and development.

The discussion on this issue is lengthy and I only refer to one or two points. The fact is that we have to save and economize in order to be able to stand on our own feet. We have to cut down our consumption, particularly of imported goods. We must reduce our imports to the bare minimum. We must rely on our domestically manufactured goods. By relying on our manufactured commodities, we can glorify our economy. It means the growth of talents in our country, it means more resistance of our nation, it means an awakening and true independence. I think that every individual member of our nation is eager to buy our home-produced goods. I am not talking about those who have sold themselves to aliens. Our desire is to see the day when all the goods say made in Iran. I would like to emphasize that a move

has taken place in this connection right now. An new idea has taken root in all our economic and industrial installations -- they are thinking of using internal raw materials and resources to reduce their dependence on foreign powers. They are thinking of manufacturing something that would bring foreign currency into the country. They are going to serve the country in this way. They are also thinking of changing their production lines to serve an economy that relies on the interests of our nation and our revolutionary values.

This, too, is one of the consequences and blessings, I believe, of what you might call the new situation side by side with the presence of a powerful ideological school of thought and a school for molding men, for translating into action initiatives and reforms which we are facing in our sundry organizations.

To put you in the picture, I would like to point out that in the Ministry of Industries alone we have 70 self-sufficiency nuclei connected with various industrial branches which are engaged in thinking of ways to reduce our industry's currency dependence and how we should embark on acts of creativity whereby we would be able to stand on our own feet in the country. This is in addition to the work of the university jihad toward research and investigative work on the level of our universities.

Another point that I would like to make is connected with policy concerning the problem of investments. We ourselves have raised the issue of consumption, the problem of production, the problem of imports. We have discussed all these things separately and the esteemed ministers should come along and explain the situation to you, dear people. What I would like to say about the policies in this program, and there are many more such policies in the country, is that some 14 new policies have been adopted and the ministers should discuss these issues as examples of so-called government efforts towards enlisting the participation of the people.

Let us take for example the issue of exports. We should emphasize our non-petroleum exports and thereby create more jobs and exports and reduce our dependence, thus making us independent more rapidly. And just as I have already pointed out, we have laid down various policies in this area and here I would like to proclaim that we would welcome any suggestions from whatever place, group, faction and segments and we deem ourselves duty-bound to study these suggestions and act upon them. I believe that we should all have the new suggestions in this connection.

We have pursued a policy whereby we announced — and we have already acted along these lines — that we would make an overall reappraisal of our so-called agreements and letters of understanding with the outside world as far as possible in order to encourage our non-petroleum exports. It was within the framework of this decision that Mr Shafe'i, our industries minister, and Mr Nabavi, our minister of heavy industries, (?went) to Turkey.

It is our intention to utilize the capacity, skills, creativity, and investments of the people in this policy. Each of the non-petroleum commodities could have such a fate, thanks to government support, financial assistance, government (?supervision), and backing, but the main task should belong to the people themselves. And here I am raising the issue of participation by the people as the best framework of action. The government would be indeed very ignorant if it were to refuse participation by the people. We will utilize the investments of the people and their creativities. The agreements in principle -- numbering more than 10,000 -- reached by the government with the people and the various investments made in order to set up factories in this country are indicative of the government's inclination in this direction, whereby it would utilize participation by the people.

In any case, we have a religious duty in accordance with the guidelines issued to us by the imam of the Islamic nation and we should act accordingly.

As your humble servant I think that it would be by the supervision of the people themselves, all the committed forces from whatever direction, wing, group or line of thought should pay attention to this issue that the information given to the people should be realistic after taking into consideration the major interests of the system of the Islamic Republic and should take into consideration the issue of religious right and wrong — which I think figures considerably — and everyone should ponder this issue; and in connection with criticism, I humbly believe that the government (?which is working for the people) while being guided and criticized, this criticism should be fair and not turned into revenge, no matter which government is in charge, whether it is this one or any other government.

In such circumstances the government needs help, needs support, needs guidance. By turning criticism into revenge, the people would in effect deny the government the chance of doing something, a fact which would not merely harm the government which is made up of a number of servants of the people, who are ready for all manners of self-sacrifice and prepared to forego everything.

The ill effects of such action would harm our system; our people would suffer and would have their problems multiplied. And we therefore warn such people to watch out so that they do not place themselves against the people, but rather support the people, back the deprived, the oppressed, and not criticize the government for helping the oppressed. Because, if the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran were to stop its support for the oppressed, would the U.S. Government come and render such help, and would the USSR do such a thing?

You should be proud that the government is adopting the slogan of helping the oppressed, the slum-dwellers. You should not be bothered by this; instead, you should back the government so that it will make greater strides toward this end.

Prime Minister Receives Message From France's Chirac

LD242133 Tehran IRNA in English 1754 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA -- French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac sent a message to his Iranian counterpart Hoseyn Musavi here Tuesday. The message was hand delivered to director general of the Prime Ministry, Mr. Farhadi by France's charge d'affaires to Tehran Pierre La France.

President Predicts Victorious End to War 'Soon'

LD241148 Tehran IRNA in English 1129 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA — President and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying support of popular forces, will become victorious not only in the Iraqi-imposed war but also in its war against world oppressors.

The president who was speaking to a group of people who have made donations for war fronts, added that making the Iraqi regime kneel down is far easier than ousting the previous regime of Iran. "Iran with all its might, will soon end the war with victory" he added.

He further praised financial assistance provided to war fronts by people. The people's donations, he said, gives encouragement to the Islamic combatants at war fronts who realise the whole nation is backing them, and they also encourage government officials to continue to fulfill their missions.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,511

LD241805 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA — Iranian Gendarmerie fire pounded Iraqi positions in the southern Bayat and Zobeydah fronts Monday killing or wounding at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, two command jeeps and one tanker truck, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Communique number 2511 released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces said taht Iranian Muslim combatants shelled supply routes, positions, armoured units and supply vehicle columns of Iraqi forces in Marivan, Panjwin and Sayyid Sadiq Monday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them. They also prevented enemy troops from setting up artificial obstacles and silenced their fire.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts raging more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar as a result of which Iraqi tank fire in Qasr-e Shirin wassilenced and movement of their vehicle columns in Sumar and Mehran halted.

In Hajj 'Umran, Piranshahr and Sardasht, northwestern fronts, the communique said enemy troops were ambushed and 23 patrol units of the Iranian forces dispatched one of which discovered some light weapons and machine guns of Iraqi forces from their cache.

Muslim forces of Iran opened fire on Iraqi engineering and patrol units and on enemy scouts in Majnun Islands, Chazzabeh and Pich-e Angizeh Monday inflicting substantial casualites and losses on them.

Elsewhere in the southern fronts, the communique added, Iranian forces pounded supply routes, motorized columns, and positions of Iraqi forces.

The communique said that an Iraqi armoured unit sustained damage when it came under Iranian artillery fire in areas overlooking Hoseyniyeh.

Artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants hit Iraq's Banmil oil installations inflicting some damage on them, according to the communique.

Meanwhile, the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province suffered some damage when it was hit by Iraqi long range artillery fire Monday.